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N. 100.

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March 20, 1857—4.

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WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and in adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near P. Swigert's, situated on Washington street, Frankfort, Feb. 25, 1857—4.

JOHN RODMAN,
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Aug. 1857.

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1857—4.

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Aug. 26, 1857—4.

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Feb. 20, 1857—4.

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March 11, 1857—4.

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ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,

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March 11, 1857—4.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH
OF
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN,
OF KENTUCKY,
In the United States Senate, April 27th, on the
Report of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Allen.—What is the question now?

The President *pro tempore*.—On concurring in the report of the committee of Conference. Those Senators in favor of concurring will say "yea"; as their names are called; those opposed to it will say "nay."

Mr. Crittenden.—Mr. President, I wish, with as little consumption of the time of the Senate as possible, to set forth the reasons which, upon the full consideration that I have had of the subject, constrain me to vote against this report. In some respects, undoubtedly, the amendment proposed by the committee of Conference meets my cordial concurrence. "I was opposed to the admission of Kansas upon the basis of the Lecompton Constitution, because I thought that instrument not only did not express the will of the people of Kansas, but was against their known will and wishes; and moreover I thought it had been made by fraud and political trickery. I opposed, therefore, the enforcement of that constitution upon the people of Kansas. That was the main point of controversy then. Gentlemen on the other side regarded it as being presented in all the forms of law, and said that those forms of law through which this question had passed in the Territory of Kansas, precluded it from any examination beyond them. I supposed that forms were only intended to promote and ascertain the truth—not that they confined and crushed the truth and precluded all examination into it.

I was opposed to enforcing this instrument upon the people against their will, and stained, as I supposed, with fraud. Other gentlemen took different views of the case, and insisted upon its prompt and immediate adoption and the absolute admission of the State into the Union upon it.

The committee of Conference in their consideration of the subject, have changed the views which were entertained by the Senate at that time, and have now agreed to abandon the Lecompton Constitution, so far at least as to submit it to the people of Kansas now for their affirmation. So far we are agreed.

But, sir, in making that submission to the people, certain consequences are attached to it, which, I think, are an unjust, an improper incumbrance upon the free right of the people to choose their institutions for themselves. In the bill substituted by the House of Representatives in place of the Senate's bill, there was a fair submission of the Lecompton Constitution provided for, and the people were told, "if you affirm this, very well; it is all at your discretion; a matter of choice with you, free, unflinching, fair; choose as you please; and if you choose to reject this constitution as not satisfactory to you, a convention of the people of the Territory shall be immediately called, to make such constitution as is satisfactory; and upon that constitution's being made, and upon a reference of it to the people, if they shall affirm what the convention has done, the President of the United States being made acquainted with the fact, shall announce by proclamation, and thereafter the State shall be considered as one of the Union."

That is the bill which the Senate has voted against. The committee of Conference, abandoning, as I say, the enforcement of the Lecompton Constitution as an absolute one, and the admission of the State as an absolute admission, come to our ground, so far as to agree that that instrument shall be submitted to the people. The committee of Conference say it shall be submitted to the people, but how submitted? In the fair, open, unimpeachable manner that it was to be by the bill of the House of Representatives? No, sir.

I have said that this new amendment proposes the submission of the constitution. I am substantially correct in that statement. Literally, however, it is but a submission of certain grants of land which have been habitually made by Congress upon the formation and admission of new States—grants for school purposes, grants for a university, grants for establishing a seat of Government. It submits these grants and the conditions upon which they are made, to-wit: that the State accepting them shall not be at liberty to interfere with the disposal of the public lands or to impose taxes upon them—it refers this formal part of the instrument of admission to the people. It submits to them the question. Are you willing to take these grants of lands or not? That is the only question to be submitted to the people; but by legislation a consequence is to flow from their action perfectly arbitrary in its nature, and altogether illegal in the conclusion.

They are willing to take the land, it is to be inferred that they are willing to take a constitution which is known to be obnoxious to them? And if they reject the grants of land for any reason, or without any reason, they are to be considered as rejecting the constitution. Here is a side issue, or a collateral constitution, infinitely more important than the direct question proposed to the people.

Now, sir, why is this? It is in effect, I grant, for I do not wish to stand on mere formalities or technicalities, a submission of the constitution to the people. It is a sort of feigned issue out of Congress. That issue the people are to try. The world, looking at that issue, might say: "Well, what of this; what do you say about the constitution, there is nothing here about it?" Oh, well, but we will annex, by law, a legal consequence, though no man would ever think of deriving its a legitimate and logical consequence, and that consequence shall be, if you take the land, you take another thing entirely distinct from it—a certain constitution. You agree to waive all your objections to what you regard as its obnoxious character or obnoxious parts, if you take the land. That is the only question to be submitted to the people, or without any reason, they are to be considered as rejecting the constitution. Here is a side issue, or a collateral constitution, infinitely more important than the direct question proposed to the people.

The President, in his special message, after arguing the question, and recommending and urging us to adopt the Lecompton Constitution, among other reasons says it is the shortest and quickest way to close up this Kansas question; they are willing to take the land, it is to be inferred that they are willing to take a constitution which is known to be obnoxious to them? And if they reject the grants of land for any reason, or without any reason, they are to be considered as rejecting the constitution, though you may, in fact, be satisfied with it. Is this a fair submission of it to the people? You say to them, in effect, "vote for this obnoxious constitution; agree to put this little yoke on your necks; and you shall be rewarded for it with lands without limit at all."

Sir, is not that offering temptation? They are to have the land if they accept the constitution; if they do not, they are not to have it. Does it mean to hold out the idea that, by possibility, this is their last chance for obtaining the land, and that having once rejected it in form of law, this form of law shall be set up against them as an estoppel—against their ever having any more land? Will the world consider it fair? Will the people of the United States consider it fair?

If the people of Kansas are entitled to vote upon the Lecompton Constitution, they are entitled to it in virtue of their right of self-government; they are entitled to it in virtue of that great sovereign popular right, by virtue of which every government that we represent here stands. We have no right to diminish, no right to control, no right to incur it. It is their right, and you have no right to annex penalties or conditions to the exercise of it. Although I have no idea that it is the intention of Congress to withhold from them, at any time hereafter, these lands; yet read this bill, and see if that is not the impression it may make. At any rate, this is a great bonus offered to them for immediate admission. This is calculated to take away from the submission the complexion of fairness and equality; it is calculated to take away from it the face of justice.

More than that: not only is this reward to accompany one vote that they may give, but there is another consequence. This measure says to the people of Kansas: "if you choose to take this Lecompton Constitution, with all its imperfections on its head; if you choose to silence all the complaints and all the denunciations which you have made against it; if you choose to humble yourselves as freemen, by a confession of as much baseness as that would imply, that no matter what your numbers are, we shall make no in-

quiry, but come into the Union at once, with all the downy of land which we give our newly-admitted and infant States; you shall come in at once to the great family of sovereign States; you shall come into the Senate of the United States; you shall come into the House of Representatives; and you shall sit side by side with those great and mighty States which achieved the Revolution, and achieved the liberties which we here enjoy—come in and share with us the crown and the scepter; accept these grants, with this constitution, and you shall do it instantly, and we will make no inquiry as to your numbers.

Only accept this constitution, and all these things are yours; but reject it, and you shall not only come in now as a sovereign State, but we will inquire into your numbers, and you shall not come in now under any form of constitution, until your population shall amount to that number which is fixed by the general law as the ratio of representation throughout the country.

Here, sir, are the benefits, and here are the penalties that are to attend upon the vote to be given in Kansas. Is this a fair submission? Is it for us—guardians, if of nothing else, of the political morality of the country—to put such a temptation in the way of our people, those who are subject to our laws, and must follow our bidding? If these are unfair incumbrances upon the right of suffrage, it is not wrong in us to place this great free principle under such trammels and incumbrances as we are now doing? So it seems to me; and, in my opinion, those who consider it candidly will come to the same conclusion.

If my friends who have been in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, and especially those who have been opposed to its submission to the people, shall look candidly at it, they will see, not only the submission which they oppose has been granted, but set that this submission, and the vote which is to be given under it, are encumbered by conditions, by trammels, and by temptations which ought not to be presented by us to any portion of our people. Must not that be their conclusion?

Mr. President, anxious as I am to see this subject entirely settled, and this Kansas volcano extinguished, closed up, filled up forever, I would rather that these measures would all fail, and Kansas be left just where you found her, than where this bill would place her. To do nothing would place her where this bill would; but it would place her there without this injurious and unjust legislation on our part. This bill, if she refuses to accept the Lecompton Constitution, remits her to a territorial condition. She is now in a territorial condition. She will remain in it, if no legislation be adopted by Congress.

What good, then, is this to effect? Is not every gentleman here morally certain that all these temptations will fail, and that this constitution will be rejected? I am perfectly certain that it will be rejected; she will be a Territory then, under the form of this legislation. She is a Territory now; and she will continue to be a Territory if this bill passes, and she rejects the constitution. Then what have we gained by it? Nothing; not a straw; not the dust in the balance; and, on serious objection made to it on the ground that they had not the requisite population? No, sir.

Another and further distinction between the House bill and this bill is, that the House bill provided, in case of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, an immediate remedy for that, by calling another convention, which convention, before the next session of Congress, the bill supposed, would have formed a constitution, which would have been acted upon, and we should come here finding Kansas a State in the Union—at any rate, the question put out of our hands; for if they rejected this, we provided the means of their making another.

This bill says, if they reject this, there is no means of their making another, and they shall not have another; it shall be postponed indefinitely; and we here authorize them, when they have obtained a certain amount of population, but not till then, to make a constitution, thus leaving this vexed and contentious question open, to pour out further troubles on the land.

It abandons, then—and that is all it does in concurrence with my ideas of the proper course on this subject—the Lecompton Constitution, by agreeing to submit it to the people. It does no more than the House bill did on that point. In all the rest it is a poor, maimed imitation of the bill of the House, worse for every change that has been made, and by these very changes creating insuperable obstacles to prevent those who view it as I do from giving their concurrence to the report of this committee. I rejoice it so far as they go to abandon the Lecompton Constitution; but, sir, how strangely are the views changed upon this subject, which will be satisfied with this report of the committee here?

The President, in his special message, after arguing the question, and recommending and urging us to adopt the Lecompton Constitution, among other reasons says it is the shortest and quickest way to close up this Kansas question; they are willing to take the land, it is to be inferred that they are willing to take a constitution which is known to be obnoxious to them? And if they reject the grants of land for any reason, or without any reason, they are to be considered as rejecting the constitution. Here is a side issue, or a collateral constitution, infinitely more important than the direct question proposed to the people.

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THE REASON WHY!

A CAREFUL COLLECTION OF
Some Thousands of Reasons for Things, which, though
Generally Known, are imperfectly Understood
A BOOK OF
CONDENSED SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE FOR THE
MILLION!

By the Author of "Inquire Within."

IS a handsome 12mo. volume of 356 pages, printed on fine paper, bound in cloth, gilt, and embellished with a large number of WOOD CUTS, illustrating the various subjects treated of. ONE DOLLAR. See it to and pay for it *free of postage*.

It contains a collection and solution of THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO FACTS IN SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY, some of which, on their first discovery, justified the "How?" and "Why?" of Science. Some ideas may be found of very usefulness, when we inform the reader that it has an INDEX OF CONTENTS REQUIRING FORTY COLUMNS OF FINE TYPE.

Published by DICE & FITZGERALD,

100 Broadway, New York.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of \$1, to any address, free of postage.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS for "The Reason Why" and "Inquire Within." Send cash or orders, and will keep accounts with the agent.

April 5, 1857—4*th*.

The Beautiful Canadian Trotting Stallion

DEFIANCE.

WILL MAKE HIS FIRST SEASON IN THE UNITED STATES, at my farm in Franklin county, eight miles from Frankfort, on the turnpike road leading to Georgetown, at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the season, with fifty cents to the groom, to be paid within the time which has commenced, will expire on the 1st of July.

I will furnish pasture gratis to mares from a distance, without being responsible for accidents or expenses.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

DEFIANCE is a rich bay-colored bay; 15½ hands high, with heavy black mane and tail, possessing fine bone; great length, and extraordinary gait; and presenting in his appearance, a remarkable combination of the thoroughbred with the harness horse.

He was sired by old Defiance, who was the sire of Lady, and is a remarkable trotter, trotting celebrated.

His dam, (Matilda Minx,) herself very celebrated both for trotting and pacing, was a Canadian mare of the most select breed. Old Defiance was by Cock of the Rock; he by Daroc; he by Old Messenger. Cock of the Rock was full brother in blood to American Eclipse.

DEFIANCE was purchased from his breeder in Canada last fall, a stallion, on account of his great perpendicular of form, color, gait, and general appearance, and the remarkable character and reputation of the stock from which he is both directly and remotely descended. He was exhibited in the fast ring at the Baltimore Fair, six weeks after his arrival, and was the best in the show, within a mile in 2 minutes 40 seconds, taking the second premium.

I am standing him at this low rate on account of the hard times, with the purpose of inducing farmers generally to improve the character of the horse stock of the country, being well assured that no horse in the State will be worth more to the owner.

March 24, 1857—4*th*.

THOMAS STEELE.
*Observer and Reporter insert three times in week paper, mark price and charge this office.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that E. J. JACKSON, TRAILOR, did, kill and murder RICHARD HARRIS, in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the Jailer of Rowan county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 23d day of Jan. A. D. 1858, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: E. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set, black hair, short and long; black eyes, black nose, black and heavy; has a bold countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-brow; very fleshy and rather blotted; looks stout; round-faced, and whiskers on the jaw; rather sandy and small-poxed; weight about 163 pounds; and his hide rather yellowish appearance; his clothing James coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANCIS C. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Francis Williams, and his delivery to the Jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: E. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 22 or 25 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high; complexion very dark; complexion dark hair and eyes; hair rather long; and wears dark coat; has on a suit of dark clothes, and were a black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

COACH FACTORY.



HEMING & QUIN,
KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of best material. We have purchased the sole right of Everett's Patent Coupling, for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.

We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages to be had at all times, and all work made by us warrantable for one year. April 12, 1857—4*th*.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c., CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

BY ED. D. HOBBS & J. W. WALKER,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES
Two miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornaments, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HOBBS, Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 17, 1854.

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

BACON AND LARD—600 lbs Bacon Shoulders; 400 lbs Bacon Hams; 500 lbs Bacon Sides; 10 kegs Prime Lard; Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

PREH-SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH—A few packages, just received and for sale by GRAY & TODD.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE BOTTLE or DRAFF—We have in store a full assortment of fine BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN; Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 years old; 50 barrels 10 years old; in store and for sale by July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

For Rent.

WE desire to rent the property lately occupied by James R. PAG, deceased, the Cemetery Hill. The dwelling house, eleven rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Possession given immediately. For particular inquiries of Nov. 20, 1857—4*th*. T. S. & J. R. PAG

INDEMNITY!

Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt and reliable Companies, by JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED - - A. D. 1841.

Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co., No. 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

This Company continues to issue Policies on

Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Capital, - - \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.

W. M. FENN, B. L. T. BOYD, C. HOLLAND, S. HOWELL, J. REYNOLDS, R. GREGG.

OFFICERS.

L. UNDERHILL, President. B. L. T. BOYD, Vice President. C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

3 boxes of Richmond; 3 boxes Damascene Blends;

5 boxes Henry Clay; 2 boxes Old Hickory;

2 boxes Dundee; 1 box of Leaf;

15 boxes Various Brands;

4 boxes Smoking Scarfariatti Tobacco;

2 gross Smoking Tobacco; papers.

Havana, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, for sale by

March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of

CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands:

6,000 "Urgus," 10,000 Cinto Del Orion,

4,000 Rio Hondo, 15,000 Cigars, 5,000 Salvado Londres,

1,000 Crepito, 3,000 La Puebla,

4,000 Hommegolda, 1,000 Barbara Y Baroqab,

2,000 Cigars, 5,000 La Atala,

2,000 Cigars, 5,000 La Sultana,

2,000 Reginas, 3,000 Pride of the South,

2,000 Ciero, 2,000 Eureka,

2,000 La Perla de las Antilles,

which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt custom-ers at the time.

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR OLD Whisky in bottles and on draught, Fine Brandy in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and bottle.

Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye Whisky, Old Scotch Whisky, Blackberry Cordials, Blackberry Cordial, Annise Cordial, Maraschino Cordial, Curacao Cordial, Holland Gin, Schnieders Schnapps. For sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

SOAP

25 boxes No. 1 Rosin Soap;

10 boxes German Soap;

10 boxes Perfumed Hand Soap;

Fancy Soap perfumed of every style;

2 boxes Castile Soap; in store and for sale by Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES.

Pickles, assorted.

Sauces, assorted.

Lime Juice, Apple Syrup, Ginger Preserves,

Onion Oil, Mustard, French, English, and American,

Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cansups, assorted, Cansups, assorted, Vinegar, Spices, Fresh Peaches, and almost anything that can be called for in the Grocery and Confectionery line; for sale by March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

TRIP LETT, Master,

LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M.

Arrives at Louisville every Saturday at 12 M. and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers; is offered by careful and experienced men, well known to the community, who by strict attention to business hope to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

N. B.—The Southerner connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$20.00.

REGULAR PACKET for Louisville.

THE STEMMER DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS, Master, will leave Brooklyn, Munday's Oregon, and Woodford Landing every Monday.

Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Munday's and Brooklyn.

For freight or passage apply on board or JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.

Nov. 11, 1857—4*th*.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowments for the relief of the sick and distressed, affected with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO ALL PERSONS SUFFERING FROM SEXUAL DISEASES, such as SPERMATOCRYSIS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, CONGONIA, GONORRHEA, GLAND SYPHILIS, the Vice of ORANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual Diseases, and the deplorable practice of self-abuse, unfortunates victims of such disease, and the public patronage, and by close attention to business, in keeping such a house as this, hereofore has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence of the traveling community.

June 18, 1857—4*th*.

J. B. WASSON.

REGULAR PACKET for Louisville.

THE STEMMER DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS, Master, will leave Brooklyn, Munday's Oregon, and Woodford Landing every Monday.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Munday's and Brooklyn.

For freight or passage apply on board or JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.

Nov. 11, 1857—4*th*.